

# QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

VOL. XIII.

KINGSTON, CANADA, APRIL 5th, 1886.

No. 10.

## Queen's College Journal.

Published in TWELVE NUMBERS during the session by the  
ALMA MATER SOCIETY of Queen's University.

### STAFF:

J. J. McLENNAN, *Managing Editor.*  
DAVID MILLAR, *Editor.*

### EDITING COMMITTEE:

F. C. HEATH. W. G. MILLS.  
MISS M. OLIVER. W. A. LOGIE.  
W. J. KIDD. E. RYAN.  
JOHN McCUAIG. W. H. CORNETT.

T. McEWEN, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

TERMS:—Per Session, \$1.00; Single Numbers 10 cents.  
Matter for publication should be addressed to the  
Managing Editor. Business letters to the Secretary-  
Treasurer, Drawer 1104, Kingston, Ont.

The Managing Editor must be acquainted with the  
name of the author of any article.

Subscribers will greatly oblige by promptly sending  
notice of any change in address.

THE *Journalist*, a New York weekly, circulated amongst publishers, printers, editors and literateurs in general, has decided to set apart space in future numbers for notices of the leading college journals of America. The *Journalist* says that every year college men are devoting themselves to literature as a profession, and these men are largely drawn from the college journalistic staffs. The *Journalist* acknowledges the high merit of many of our college papers; and desires to make known to publishers and others the abilities of the brightest of the literary men in our various colleges, at the same time giving an interesting sketch of the history of the periodicals, accompanied with a photograph of present editors. We have just received intimation that QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL has been selected for an early notice.

THE Alma Mater Society is longsuffering and generous. With a membership capable of filling a room twice the size of that in which the weekly meeting is held, the average attendance has not out-numbered a score. The office-bearers have been at their wit's end all the session through as to how the members could be interested and their presence secured. Many schemes have been tried; but in vain. Now that the session is about to close, and the conversazione near at hand, the Society is lavish in the bestowal of honours upon many gentlemen who did not once present themselves on the Saturday evenings. This is an act of kindness, the appreciation of which we trust will be shown by a largely increased attendance at the future meetings of the Society.

THE Kingston Women's Medical College has completed another successful session, and all connected with it may well have the best hopes for the future. The ladies who have already graduated are filling positions of usefulness in the principal centres of our population. Miss Dr. Beatty is not only a tower of strength to mission work in Central India, but promises to do much for the general cause of the emancipation of women in Hindostan. The other graduates have settled in Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and St. Thomas. They have already as much work as they can do; while Mrs. Dr. McGillivray has proved herself a most faithful and competent professor in the college in which two years ago she was a student. Of the two who expect to graduate at next

Convocation, one, Miss Oliver, intends to proceed to India in the autumn as a missionary of the church. She will be much missed by the rest of the students, in whose welfare she has taken the truest interest; but she may well be spared here in view of the greater need in the east. The prospects of the college for next session's work are more hopeful than they have ever been before; and, while it has already sufficiently vindicated its necessity, the next five years will show still more clearly its importance as a school of medicine.

IN a previous issue we adverted to the question of university scholarships, pointing out the defects of the present method of distributing these scholarships, and suggesting that a loan scheme be instituted. Students of other universities have for some time been considering the subject with more or less energy. The University of Toronto alumni have taken up the matter with a will, and, as a result of their deliberations, have submitted a students' loan scheme to the consideration of the Council, Senate and friends of that University. The *Varsity*, referring to the loan scheme, says: "We have a plan to propose which contains all the good in the scholarship system without the evils that have hitherto accompanied it. We advocate the conversion of the scholarship endowments into a loan fund, the claim to benefit from which would rest simply upon need and not upon ability to succeed in competitive examinations. The details of the scheme might be worked out in various ways. It might be decided, for instance, that the loans should not exceed \$100 per year to any person, or \$300 altogether. Interest should perhaps be required at a low rate, and the time of repayment might be limited to five years. No security other than the honor of the recipient would be required. Losses from death would be guarded against

by insurance, the trustees of the fund to hold the policy and pay the premiums, which would also, of course, be repaid by the beneficiary." The President of the University and a committee of the faculty have been recommended as trustees of this fund, and as the most competent persons to judge of the qualifications of the applicants. It is also suggested that those parties benefiting by scholarships repay the money when in a position to do so, and with interest if possible. We wish our brethren in Toronto University success in their endeavours. That this is already assured we are confident, when it is stated that, "on the simple presentation of this scheme, and entirely without solicitation, three well-known graduates in Toronto have already signified their approval of the project by the following substantial offers: The first graduate will contribute to such a fund \$360, being the amount of the scholarships won by him, with interest in full since the date of graduation, now more than ten years ago. The second and third graduates will pledge themselves to contribute similar sums, but they are not prepared to do so at once."

THE resolution passed by last General Assembly, requiring every graduate in divinity to go to the mission-field for six months is, as we anticipated, meeting with much disfavour. The students are bitterly opposed; and will, if possible, render the Assembly's finding ineffective. Some are doing this by accepting charges in the States. Many complaints are also heard from the people, as there are a number of churches ready to call present graduates, but cannot. There is, indeed, much difference of opinion as to what the Assembly's resolution really means. Some say that students will require to put in six winter months in the mission-field before ordination to a regular pastorate. Others are content

with understanding the motion to mean six months, either summer or winter. While others still believe the resolution is to be enforced only in the spirit and not in the letter. The latter interpretation of the motion simply makes it mean anything or nothing according to circumstances. Some presbyteries we understand intend working upon this elastic reading of the Assembly's motion, and will proceed to ordain students so soon as they are ready. But the presbytery of Kingston, we think, did wisely in resolving meanwhile to act up to the Assembly's instructions, and at the same time passing unanimously a motion asking the Assembly to rescind the objectionable resolution.

OUR Missionary Association is very doubtful as to where the money is to come from with which active operations are to be carried on during the ensuing summer. The Association has pledged itself to work fields in the North West and in Ontario on the faith of certain contingencies. Should these fail the financial status of the Association will not be hopeful. After much reluctance it was agreed at last meeting not to reduce the Society's work, believing that the necessary means will be forthcoming. We have little doubt but that funds sufficient shall be procured; but we think the members are too tardy in their exertions to help themselves. The students of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland should stimulate our divinity men to more active endeavours. We are told that our Scottish brethren are securing contributions on behalf of the mission work in Manitoba, and that the sum of £1,100 to £1,200 is expected from them next month. This is certainly commendable work. And the method by which this money is raised is just that which we previously indicated through the columns of the JOURNAL, and which has been pressed

upon the consideration of members at more than one meeting of the Society. We refer to the scheme of laying the claims of the Society orally before the people of our church. It is said that our churches are in the main too poor. Many may be poor, some are not; but there will always be excuses of this kind when willingness is lagging, and where there is a disposition to receive with indifference suggestions intended for the good of the Society.

AN appeal is now being made by the friends of Edinburgh University for funds to erect and equip a building, to be owned by the Associated Societies, where the students can meet and converse and become known to each other. The appeal reveals a state of things in Edinburgh University far from creditable, and that shows that, so far as students' health, life and general well-being are concerned, Carlyle's bitter remarks in "Sartor Resartus" were abundantly justified. The University buildings are in the heart of the city, and it is not to be wondered at that there should be no campus. But neither is there any gymnasium. There is no reading room and no place where students can write letters. The only post office is a window in the janitor's room. And, as the appeal puts it, "it seems hardly creditable that the Associated Societies of a university, whose annual matriculation numbers considerably over three thousand, should be compelled to hold their meetings and debates in a room incapable of accommodating more than fifty persons, and that, such as it is, is at their disposal in the evenings only." No wonder that the students have decided to establish a union, and that they ask for £15,000 to establish it. The proposed building is to include a hall for debates, reading and writing rooms, a dining room and a gymnasium. The students of Glasgow University have also decided to

establish a union, and a wealthy friend intend to erect the building for them. When we find universities three, four and five hundred years old without accommodation for students that the smallest university in the New World provides in some fashion, it makes us feel that ours is a wonderfully luxurious age. It thinks of comfort first of all. Our fathers thought of the mind and apparently left the body to take care of itself. There is no reason why the two should not be combined; but in asking, in connection with university life, for this, that or the other appendage, let us never forget the great purpose for which a university exists. It is of more consequence to the student to have first class professors, library and laboratories, than to have all the luxuries of modern hotels.

WE rejoice at the prosperity of the Y.M.C.A. Friday afternoon meeting. The increasing interest manifested in this meeting is highly encouraging. We hope that Queen's may soon have Y. M. C. A. rooms within the college buildings, where meetings could be held each evening. It is gratifying to find that at present there is no lack of workers. At the same time it seems a pity that the executive could not so arrange matters as to call into requisition the services of as many as possible of the senior students. Eleven divinity students leave college in a few weeks in order to become leaders of men in the world—and one is already in harness—and yet, so far as we have seen, only five out of the twelve have this session appeared in the chair at the Friday afternoon meeting. We cannot say why this should have been so; but, in justice to some of those gentlemen, who may on this account appear to be indifferent to the spiritual interests of their younger brethren, we may state that the executive have simply not seen fit to solicit their services. We think this is a mistake, which

should be remedied in future years. If ministers are to be enlisted into Y. M. C. A. work, and through them the young men of their congregations, they must be caught when students at college. And this remark is not applicable to divinities alone. Final year men both in arts and medicine, if given their due part in this work, would of necessity carry with them into the world a power for good amongst young men. Juniors in all departments should try and curb their ambition somewhat and give place to their elders. We are perfectly well aware that the officers of the Y. M. C. A. general association deprecate the work falling into the hands of old men. But there is at present no fear of this danger in Queen's. If there is any foreboding of failure at all, the cause may be found in section 22, par. 7 of "The Office and Work of a General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.," published by the General Secretaries' Association. Under the heading, "Errors in Association Work to be Avoided," it is stated that "connected with this is the error of one man doing all the work. The Association will never grow beyond the one man, its work will be limited by his endurance, instead of growing and multiplying by constant accession of new workers, and is liable to sudden death by his decease or departure." If this is the result of one man's energies, it must be equally disastrous when the work is limited for years to a circumscribed few.

STUDENTS have now been allocated by the Mission Board to the various mission stations they are to occupy during summer. Some of Queen's men are to be settled in the adjoining Presbyteries of Kingston, Lanark and Renfrew, and Brockville; others are to go to the more distant fields of Owen Sound and Manitoba. Graduates will be eligible for settlement after six months work, reckoning from 1st April.

# POETRY.

## POMPEII.

(*Cambridge Prize Poem, 1819.*)

THE hour is come. E'en now the sulph'rous cloud  
Involves the City in its fun'ral shroud,  
And far along Campania's azure sky  
Expands its dark and boundless canopy.  
The Sun, tho' throng'd on heaven's meridian height,  
Burns red and rayless thro' that sickly night.  
Each bosom felt at once the shudd'ring thrill—  
At once the music stopp'd—the song was still.  
None in that cloud's portentous shade might trace  
The fearful changes of another's face:  
But thro' that horrid stillness each could hear  
His neighbor's throbbing heart beat high with fear.  
A moment's pause succeeds. Then wildly rise  
Grief's sobbing plaints and terror's frantic cries.  
The gates recoil; and tow'rs the narrow pass  
In wild confusion rolls the living mass.  
Death,—when thy shadowy sceptre waves away  
From his sad couch, the pris'ner of decay  
Tho' friendship view the close with glist'ning eye,  
And love's fond lips imbibe the parting sigh,  
By torture rack'd, by kindness soothed in vain,  
The soul still clings to being and to pain:  
But when have wilder terrors clothed thy brow,  
Or keener torments edg'd thy darts than now,  
When with thy regal horrors vainly strove  
The laws of Nature and the power of Love?  
On mothers, babes in vain for mercy call,  
Beneath the feet of brothers, brothers fall.  
Behold the dying wretch in vain upraise  
Tow'rs yonder well-known face the accusing gaze;  
See, trampled to the earth, the expiring maid  
Clings round her lover's feet, and shrieks for aid.  
Vain is the emporing glance, the frenzied cry;  
All, all is fear:—To succor is to die—  
Say ye how wild, how red, how broad a light  
Shook hell's wan light'nings from his blazing cone,  
And gilded heaven with meteors not his own?  
The morn all blushing rose; but sought in vain  
The snowy villas and the flow'ry plain,  
The purple hills with marshal'd vineyards gay,  
The domes that sparkled in the sunny ray.  
Where art or nature late had decked the scene  
With blazing marble or with spangled green,  
There, streak'd by many a fiery torrent's bed,  
A boundless waste of hoary ashes spread.  
Along that dreary waste where lately rung  
The festal lay which smiling virgins sung,  
Where rapture echoed from the warbling lute,  
And the gay dance resounded, all is mute.—  
Mute!—Is it Fancy shapes that wailing sound

Which faintly murmurs from the blasted ground?  
Or live there still, who, breathing in the tomb,  
Curse the dark refuge which delays their doom,  
In massive vaults, on which th' incumbent plain  
And ruin'd City heap their weight in vain?  
Oh! who may sing that hour of mortal strife,  
When Nature calls on Death, yet clings to life?  
Who paint the wretch that draws a sepulchral breath,  
A living pris'ner in the house of Death?  
Pale as the corpse which loads the fun'ral pile,  
With face convulsed that writhes a gusty smile,  
Behold him speechless move with hurried pace,  
Incessant, round his dungeon's cavern'd place,  
Now shriek in terror, and now groan in pain  
Gnaw his white lips, and strike his burning brain,  
Till Fear o'er strain'd in stupor dies away,  
And Madness wrests her victim from dismay.  
His arms sink down; his wild and stony eye  
Glazes without sight on blackest vacancy.  
He feels not, sees not; wrapp'd in senseless trance  
His soul is still and listless as his glance.  
One cheerless blank, one rayless mist is there,  
Thoughts, senses, passions, live not with despair.  
Haste, Famine, haste to urge the destined close,  
And lull the horrid scene to stern repose.  
Yet, ere, dire Fiend, thy ling'ring tortures cease  
And all be hush'd in still sepulchral peace,  
These cares shall wilder, darker deeds behold  
Than e'er the voice of song or fable told,  
Whate'er dismay may prompt, or madness dare,  
Feasts of the grave, and banquets despair.—  
Hide, hide the scene! and o'er the blating sight  
Fling the dark veil of ages and of night.  
Go seek Pompeii now—with pensive tread  
Roam thro' the silent city of the dead,  
Explore each spot, where still, in ruin grand,  
Her shapeless piles and tott'ring columns stand;  
Where the pale ivy's clasping wreaths o'er shade  
The ruin'd temple's moss-clad colonnade,  
Or violets on the hearth's cold marble wave,  
And muse in silence on a people's grave. —T. B. M.

## HOBBES' THEORY OF SOCIETY.—HERBERT SPENCER'S RECENT PAMPHLET.

ALTHOUGH Hobbes wrote more than 1,900 years after Epicurus, his theory seems at first sight to be but the Epicurean doctrine made explicit. The Greek thinker was not fully conscious of the essentially selfish character of his theory. The Englishman bluntly says that man is always and unreddeably selfish. But Hobbes immediately adds that to secure his own good a man must seek the common good. Like all pleasure selfish pleasure can be obtained only by not being directly sought. In Hobbes there are two opposite principles, (a) pure individualism, (b) absolute universalism. The changed spirit of Hobbes as compared with Epicurus was due to Christianity.

Recognition, tacit or express, of the common weal, as the condition of individual satisfaction, is a mark of all modern theories of conduct. Such superficially contradictory sayings as "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul," and "He that gaineth his life shall lose it," are reconciled in the command, "Be ye perfect, even as your Father in heaven is perfect." But while modern ethics cannot rid itself of the principle of universal brotherhood, systems differ very much in the firmness with which they grasp and apply the principle. Hobbes was very far from having a clear consciousness of it, and hence he says aloud that society rests on prudent selfishness, while the effect of his doctrine was to overthrow the "right divine of kings to govern wrong," and to make the common good the basis of the state. It has been said that Hobbes was led to maintain the absolute authority of the sovereign power from observing the anarchy which prevailed during the civil war. This is hardly correct, but this theory of the state was no doubt suggested by the struggle against the arbitrary rule of Charles I. Man, he holds, is, in a state of nature, absolutely selfish. The primary desires are love of life, love of gain, and love of glory, which give rise to a "war of every man against every man." To put an end to mutual distrust, and secure one's own good, which can never be attained as long as unrestrained selfishness prevails, men enter into a *contract* to abstain from mutual aggression. In the state of nature there are no rights; the rule is,

"That he should take who has the power,  
And he should keep who can."

Right and wrong are the creation of the state. All the social virtues are but different ways of securing peace. Reason teaches men to give up their individual wills to one man, or assembly of men, so that the various conflicting wills may be reconciled in a single will. From the very nature of the contract the surrender is absolute. In a monarchy the king can do no wrong, and he is the head at once of church and state. While Hobbes admits the right of the people to establish other forms of government he inclines himself to an absolute monarchy, on the ground that the selfishness of a single ruler will be less disastrous than that of a large body. As we have not even yet got rid of the doctrine of individualism, or of the supposition of a "state of nature," which reappears in Mr. Herbert Spencer's recent pamphlet, "*The Man versus the State*," it may be profitable to examine the doctrine of Hobbes with some care. (1) The theory is utterly unhistorical. (a.) There never was a time when men existed out of society, and stood to one another in an attitude of pure antagonism. The "state of nature" is a fiction. No doubt savage races have no settled government or code of laws, but they have chiefs whose authority is at least partially recognized and customs which they follow only too slavishly. In the earliest form of society perhaps even the family did not exist, but at no time could men have lived without some

connecting social bonds. As Plato says, "There must be honour even among thieves." A number of men, not united in any way, would have become a prey to the lower animals or to hostile groups of war. In fact the further we go back the less individuality there is, although at the same time the less sociality. (b.) As man never existed out of society, plainly society cannot be the product of contract. Not only is there no historical evidence for it, but a contract such as Hobbes describes could not have been made. The intelligence and self-control presupposed could only be developed by that very social organization which the contract is supposed first to constitute. (2) There is no philosophical basis for Hobbes' doctrine. The notion of the State as a mere aggregate of individuals is essentially false. (a) Hobbes speaks of "that great Leviathan called a commonwealth" as an "automaton" or "artificial man." This conception is quite inadequate. At the very least the State must be compared to an organism, which is not a mere aggregate of parts, but a living unity. As we cannot transfer an eye, or a heart, or a brain from one living being to another, because each living being is an inseparable unity, so we cannot separate individual men from society without logically destroying them. Apart from the functions which he discharges, the individual man is nothing, although no doubt every man has capacities which are not exhausted in the functions he fulfils. Hence the supposed "state of nature" in which men exist before society, is an absurdity. (b) The state, therefore, is not the "artificial" product of a contract. It is not made but grows, and like other organisms it grows out of that which is already organic. No man or body of men can say, "Thus and thus shall the state be;" it defies all efforts to change its fundamental character, and develops in its own way. (3) The state is more than an organism; it is self-conscious. Each member may be conscious not only of his own activity, but of the activity of all other members. It is this fact that distinguishes human society from gregariousness. Lower animals have social instincts, but they cannot separate themselves from them, and being unable to invent new forms of association, they do not progress as man does. The State is most perfect in which the largest number of citizens have learned to comprehend the whole meaning of the complex functions of the society of which they are organs. Hence the necessity of education by political life, which in Hobbes' theory of the State as a despotism over the individual is impossible. (4) Man is not "by nature" absolutely selfish. He always existed in society, and therefore always displayed social tendencies. The truth is that man has no original "nature" in the sense of definite tendencies, but merely unrealized capacities, which in their fruition become selfish or unselfish, according to the direction they take. The ideal of conduct develops as the people develops, and, as a rule, that ideal is embodied in the laws and customs of the age. Selfishness in the individual consists in deviation from this standard; unselfishness in conformity to it. But

selfishness is possible only to a being who is capable of unselfishness, because only such a being has an ideal. We do not call a dog selfish or unselfish because it does not frame ideals. (5) The natural desires mentioned by Hobbes are not purely selfish. The love of life is only selfish when it leads a man to barter his higher conscience for bread. The love of wealth is not in itself selfish, for wealth is the symbol of that industrial activity without which the highest activities could not be exercised; it only becomes selfish when it is made an end in itself, and a man forgets that his wealth is held in trust for others as well as himself. The love of esteem is not selfish when it takes the form of the noble life of the true statesman, the scholar, or the reformer. (6) Society is not a means of securing one's own selfish pleasure. Its power over man lies in the measure in which it embodies the highest ideal of life attained at a given time. In obeying the law a man is obeying his own reason. Thus society is the means of realizing the ideal nature, and of freeing man from the selfish love of pleasure. Of course one man's conscience may be in advance of current moral ideas and conscience may be in advance of current moral laws, and then it becomes his duty to seek by all lawful means to transform them, but we are rightly suspicious of the morality of the man who neglects the every day charities of husband, son and brother; or who is not scrupulously just in his commercial transactions. Self-satisfaction is not to be found by aiming, however indirectly, at one's own pleasure, but in aiming at the realization of that larger self manifest in the written and unwritten laws of society, and, where these fall short of the ideal, in seeking to grow after the pattern of a still nobler ideal. The good which may thus be attained cannot without perversity be called "pleasure" or "selfish." In seeking an ideal good all other things are added, but the higher not the lower good is the true end.

#### MILTON.

THE following is a brief outline of Rev. Mr. Herridge's lecture delivered in Convocation Hall in the interests of the Gymnasium Club. The lecture, while it showed a deep knowledge of the subject, and an extensive acquaintance with the works of the great poet, was beautiful in its composition, each sentence being like a well finished picture.

Milton was a mountain among literary men. He lived at a time when every man was a theologian, and when men were just beginning to search the scriptures for themselves. Puritanism was then at its height, and the softer feelings of the man were sacrificed to the stern and rigid morality of the religious devotee. While they abstained from the vices of the time, they also abstained from enjoyments, which could only be made hurtful by the most wilful abuse. Milton was too great to belong to any of these, but he was more or less affected by them. After finishing his college course, Milton practiced the profession of a scrivener in London, from which he retired to

Horton, with a competency. He spent five years in Horton, during which he gave himself up to retirement and study. In after years he often looked back upon the time spent in the rural seclusion of Horton as the happiest of his life, and his works, written at that time, bear the unmistakable impress of his beautiful surroundings. Mr. Herridge chose "Comus," of all Milton's works, to discuss, because it showed so clearly the deep moral character of Milton. "Comus" was simply a eulogy of virtue. He then criticised several passages of the poem, putting particular stress upon such as illustrated Milton's moral and religious character. Milton at length went on a continental tour, for which he had prepared himself by long study. A few passages written while on this tour show that his asceticism was more self-control than sourness. On his return to England a new era in his life began. He was plunged in political controversy, and while his consciousness was greatly to be regretted, it must be remembered that he had to fight pen to pen with the bitterest obstinacy and political corruptions. The speaker regretted that his prose works were so little known, as they were literally what Macaulay called them, "a field of the cloth of gold," his errors being simply evidences of his colossal greatness. As a politician he was not a partizan, but worked for the permanent good of his countrymen. The great object of his prose writings was to show the depravity of the church. In religious matters he was a radical, and advocated the dis-establishment of the church. He also did battle against the corruption of political life. Some people thought that in writing his well known works on divorce, the poet was pleading his own cause, but the lecturer thought that that was a part of Milton's private history with which it was better for a stranger not to meddle. Certain it was that the poet's troubles began on the day on which he was married. One of his principal complaints against his wife was that she would not talk; in this he differed from other great men, whose lives had been spoiled by the exceeding fluency of their wives. Milton was not a perfect husband, but he was a true knight, as was shown in his writings. Milton has often been reproached with being a regicide. He did not oppose royalty, but oppression. In his opinion, no one had the right to do evil, and, while he was not one of those who clamored for the death of the king, he defended the murderers after the deed was done. He did not participate in the excesses of the period, nor was he as despondent as his friends after the restoration. Mr. Herridge then criticised "Paradise Lost," "Samson Agonistes," and other works of Milton, and closed with a personal description of the great poet.

"She is the flower of my family, sir," said a would-be papa-in-law to a Senior who had been dancing with his beautiful daughter. "Pity she comes off so very easy," remarked the Senior, rubbing the powder from his coat sleeve.

### THE MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

ON Tuesday last the results of the examinations in medicine were announced, and the rush of both Medicine and Arts students in the halls showed the interest taken by them. This year's graduating class is the largest that has ever left the Royal.

#### FINAL EXAMINATION.

W. C. Beenan, Burritt's Rapids.  
F. Bruce, Prince Albert.  
H. E. Burdette, Belleville.  
J. Casselman, North Williamsburg.  
C. Collins, Hastings.  
J. M. Courty, Jasper.  
S. S. Cornell, Farmersville.  
W. Coy, Kingston.  
J. G. Creighton, B.A., Kingston.  
A. A. Dame, Prinyer.  
A. F. Dickson, Kingston.  
M. L. Dixon, Frankville.  
E. J. Donovan, Campbellford.  
D. E. Foley, Dresden.  
T. D. Galligan, Arnprior.  
J. A. Hamilton, B.A., Kingston.  
J. E. Hanna, Kemptville.  
F. C. Heath, B.A., Kingston.  
G. G. Jack, Belleville.  
A. Jamieson, Kars.  
J. J. Lane, Bouck's Hill.  
W. M. Mather, Plainfield.  
S. J. Mellow, Stittsville.  
D. E. Mundell, B.A., Kingston.  
J. Mundell, Kingston.  
E. J. McCardell, Dundas.  
E. McLaughlin, Dundas.  
A. F. Mavety, Loughboro.  
J. H. Nimmo, Rev., Pittsburg.  
M. Oliver, St. Mary's.  
C. Pitblado, B.A., Halifax, N.S.  
J. M. Shaw, B.A., Kingston.  
F. B. Smith, Cape Vincent, N.Y.  
D. G. Storms, Odessa.  
E. J. Watts, Easton's Corners.  
E. W. Wright, Bath.

Sylvanus Keith, Stellarton, N.S., passed all subjects except Botany. He will have an examination on this subject on the 15th instant.

A. P. Knight passed in Medical Jurisprudence.

#### INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

A. G. Allen, J. J. Anderson, J. W. Begg, E. Blaylock, A. E. Bolton, D. Cameron, W. H. Dowson, W. H. Downing, A. J. Errett, A. G. Ferguson, A. E. Freeman, A. A. Funnell, M. Gallagher, J. E. Hanna, J. F. Hart, M. W. Hart, W. Hay, J. E. Heslop, M. James, J. E. Mabee, M. Mabee, E. McEwen, A. F. Pirie, W. Ranstead, T. Seales, S. H. Thorne, A. F. Warner, E. J. Watts.

The following have passed except in the subjects named:

Materia Medica—T. A. Beenan, A. B. Gillis, C. N. Mallory.

Materia Medica and Anatomy—E. A. McGrath.  
Anatomy—A. J. Fisher, A. P. Knight, M. Livingston, S. H. McCammon, P. J. Scott.

Practical Chemistry—W. G. Fralick.

#### PASSED IN SOME SUBJECTS.

Practical Chemistry—E. L. Dupuis, W. D. Neish.  
Materia Medica—W. D. Neish.  
Anatomy—J. A. Hamilton, S. Keith, C. Pitblado, A. N. White.

#### PRIMARY EXAMINATIONS.

A. E. Bolton, A. D. Craine, W. H. Downing, A. R. Elliott, E. Embury, A. G. Ferguson, A. J. Fisher, A. B. Gillis, J. F. Hart, M. W. Hart, Wm. Hay, E. H. Horsey, D. Jamieson, T. J. Jamieson, A. P. Knight, F. H. Koyle, Annie Lawyer, M. Livingston, C. N. Mallory, A. A. Marshall, S. H. McCammon, T. S. McGillivray, E. A. McGrath, E. S. Mitchell, T. O'Neill, W. D. Neish, A. F. Pirie, Wilton Pratt, R. P. Robinson, P. J. Scott, A. W. Whitney.

#### PASSED WITH THESE EXCEPTIONS.

Chemistry—T. C. Baker, A. L. Campbell, W. F. Pratt, C. O. Maybee.

Chemistry and Physiology—E. L. Dupuis, J. F. McAmmond.

Botany—A. D. Walker.

Passed in Physiology—J. E. Heslop, M. Maybee, E. McEwen, T. Seales.

#### CHEMISTRY—FIRST PAPER.

The following have passed in order of merit:

A. E. Bolton, A. G. Ferguson, W. H. Cooke, A. D. Walker, equal; A. R. Elliott; F. B. Harkness, T. O'Neill, equal; T. J. Jamieson; A. D. Craine, M. W. Hart, J. W. Robertson, equal; Isabella McConville, Elizabeth Embury, H. McCammon, E. Mitchell, M. Livingston; W. C. David, E. McGrath, equal; P. J. Scott; H. C. W. Graham, A. W. Whitney, equal; W. P. Chamberlain; M. McGrath, Wilton Pratt, equal; G. F. Emery, W. H. Koyle, C. N. Mallory, equal; D. Jamieson; N. McGrath, W. J. Maxwell, equal; J. F. Hart, C. O. Mabee; W. D. Neish, E. H. Horsey, equal; W. H. Downing, Ernest Sands, A. Lawyer, H. O. Landfer, T. S. McGillivray, R. P. Robinson, J. F. McCammon, A. A. Marshall, J. Duff, J. B. Frazer, D. Smellie, A. B. Gillis, E. L. Dupuis, T. C. Baker, W. H. Rankin, A. L. Campbell.

#### CHEMISTRY—SECOND PAPER.

A. E. Bolton, F. B. Harkness, Elizabeth Embury, A. P. Chown, H. McCammon, T. J. Jamieson, M. W. Hart, D. Jamieson, W. C. David, A. G. Ferguson, equal; W. H. Downing; W. P. Chamberlain, J. Duff, E. McGrath, equal; M. Livingston, A. R. Elliott, A. D. Craine; W. H. Rankin, J. W. Robertson, R. P. Robinson, equal; C. N. Mallory, E. Mitchell, H. F. Mitchell, equal; T. O'Neill, T. S. McGillivray; A. Lawyer, Wilton Pratt, A. D. Walker, equal; G. F. Emery, E. H. Horsey, equal;



J. F. Hart, W. F. Pratt; H. W. C. Graham, J. Holdcroft, equal; W. D. Neish, A. B. Gillis, F. H. Koyle, A. A. Marshall, A. W. Whitney, P. J. Scott, D. Smellie, H. G. Tillman.

HONOR MEN FOR 1886.

Gold Medallist—M. L. Dixon, Frankville.

Silver Medallists—D. E. Mundell, B.A., Kingston; E. W. Wright, Bath. These gentlemen were equal in the results they furnished.

Demonstrators of Anatomy—J. W. Begg, Kingston (third year); A. B. Gillis, Rowena (second year.)

House Surgeons, General Hospital—Alfred J. Errett, Merrickville; W. H. Dowson, Perth.

THE LADY PRIZE WINNERS.

At the examinations in the Women's Medical College just closed, the following students obtained the prizes:

Primary Examination, Mrs. McNee Scholarship—Miss Crane.

Intermediate Examination, Mrs. Trout Scholarship—Miss Funnell.

Final Examination, Ladies of Kingston Scholarship—Miss Oliver.

These prizes were all for general proficiency and very cleverly contested.

WINTER COMMUNICATION BETWEEN  
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND  
THE MAIN LAND.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND is separated from the main land by the Northumberland Straits. During the winter almost the only communication is by means of the ice boats, which cross between Cape Tormentine on the ice boats, which cross between Cape Tormentine on the main land and Cape Traverse on the Island, a distance of about nine miles. These boats are so constructed in model, size, and weight, as to be adapted to open water, or to be hauled over the ice; amphibious, as it were. During the greater part of the winter season the Strait is filled with small fields or cakes of ice, over which the men have to make their way by jumping from cake to cake, hauling their boats after them. The latter is done by means of straps fastened to the boats and around the shoulders of the men. I might mention, just here, that these straps are also very useful when a man slips through the ice, which often happens. Sometimes in a single passage the crew has to get in and out of the boats as many as a hundred times. The Ice Boat Service consists of six new and well equipped boats, manned by two captains, four mates and twenty men. These boats are intended to make daily trips as often as practicable; three of them leaving each side.

As soon as they arrive on the "bored ice" they are met by sleighs and teams which carry the passengers and men, and haul the boats, to the boat houses, where good fires are kept always burning and rooms always ready for drying and repairing the boats. The passengers may then proceed to the hotels to recruit their strength before they resume their journey.

There are a great many difficulties to be overcome in crossing the straits, and to avoid disaster a thorough knowledge of the work, by those in command, is necessary.

The currents and times of tides have to be taken into account. The current, between the capes, runs at the rate of from three to five miles per hour, and changes every six hours, carrying with it all the floating ice. If one were to embark on a passage just as the current changed he would be carried miles down the stream before he could reach the other shore. Therefore, in order to avoid this, it is necessary to leave the shore when the current is about half spent and then the boats are carried down stream, but as soon as the current changes they are carried back again, thus reaching the desired place without much trouble.

Currents are not the only hindrance to a direct course. Bad ice and "lolly," a term used for snow and water, are to be avoided. It is necessary to keep a sharp lookout for as much open water and solid ice as possible. Rather than work their way through the "lolly," no matter how little there is of it, the men prefer to take a zig-zag path of from ten to twenty miles. Again, strong winds keep the drift-ice running in one direction, involving the necessity of travelling at an angle to the direct course. With careful management, accidents seldom happen, and in almost every case their cause could be traced to, not leaving the shore at the proper time or to lack of proper care in avoiding the "lolly," which is the greatest hindrance to a speedy passage.

When the Island was annexed to the Dominion it was thought that a steamer might be built that could make regular trips all winter. The steamer "Northern Light" was purchased, and placed to run between Georgetown, P.E.I., and Pictou, N.S. This steamer is certainly of some use for about a month after the summer boats are laid up. But as soon as the heavy ice forms, her trips are so uncertain and irregular that it is a great risk to undertake a passage in her.

There is one way in which a steamer might be utilized that has as yet remained untried. The ebb and flow of the tides around the Eastern and Western ends of the Island cause a meeting and parting of the currents only a short distance from the present winter track. As the current carries the ice with it, unless there is a strong gale blowing, it naturally separates the ice, leaving a clear passage which remains open for three or four hours each day. Thus there would be ample time for a suitable steamboat to pass through and return. By carrying with her the smaller ice boats and their equipments, passengers and mails could at once proceed in the usual manner, should the steamboat be detained by a jam of ice or by any other cause.

Much has been said in regard to the new sulway. Of its feasibility there can be no doubt. The only question that remains to be answered is, whether the Island is of sufficient importance to warrant such an outlay of money as would be required for the project.

It is certain that should the Island grow in importance during the next half century in the same ratio as it has done in the last half, it would then be, as it has already been designated, and worthily too, the "Garden of the Dominion." Fifty years ago, yes, and even less, its winter mail was carried in a small bag, between Cape Tormentine and Amherst, by a man on snowshoes. But such is the growing importance of the Island that to-day the whole six boats are used for mails alone, and extra boats have to be put on for passengers. Daily trains run between Cape Traverse and the P. E. I. Railroad, and from Sackville on the I. C. R. to Bay Verte, about half way to Cape Tormentine. As spring opens the track will be finished to the Cape.

Considering the rising importance of the Island and the consequent increase of the winter mails and travel between the Cape and the main land, too much can not be said in favour of any project that would remove or in any way lessen the difficulties encountered in this service. Let us hope that the work on the subway will immediately be commenced and speedily carried on, thus establishing a complete connection between the Island and the main land; and that before long, be it summer or winter, storm or sunshine, in spite of currents and "lolly," we shall be able to shake hands with the noble Islander across the Northumberland Straits.—E.P.G.

### HOCKEY.

QUEEN'S V. CADETS.

A HOCKEY match was played on Ash Wednesday between Queen's and the Royal Military College. The game throughout was a good one, and there was a fine exhibition of skating. The teams were as follows:

QUEEN'S.		CADETS.	
G. J. Smith	} Goal	Panet.	} Kerr.
H. P. Thomas			
H. Pirie	} C. Point	Rose.	} Rose.
L. Irving,	} Forwards.	Gunn,	} Brenner,
S. Griffin,		G. Johnson,	
F. Booth,		Simpson.	
E. Pirie.			

At a quarter past three the "puck" was placed by the referee and play was begun. The ball was sent towards Queen's goal but was speedily returned by Pirie and forced down to the Cadets' goal where it lingered lovingly during the greater part of the first half time. Many shots were made on goal at this period of the game by Pirie, Irving and Booth, but owing to the fine play of the Cadets' goal none of them scored. Towards the end of the first half time the Cadets made a gallant rally and rushed the puck up the ice, and, passing cover point and point like a flash, got a shot on goal. The puck went wide of the goal, however, and time was called with no decided advantage to either side.

After a rest of five minutes, play was again called and the game became fast and furious; rush succeeded rush, and at times a struggling mass of men and hockey sticks was all that could be seen. In one of these mêlées Booth

was seriously injured, but pluckily refused to leave the ice. The ball was rushed up the ice to the Cadets' goal, was "botted" by Pirie on the right to Irving on the centre and was by him sent flying through, thus scoring the first goal for Queen's amid loud applause.

"Ten minutes more Queen." This cry roused the teams to a tremendous pitch of enthusiasm, the Cadets trying to tie and Queen's to score, but the game ended without any further goal being scored by either side.

In the latter part of the game the 'goals' and 'points' of both Queen's and Cadets showed up in better shape, Rose for the Cadets and Pirie for Queen's being hosts in themselves. Among the forwards Booth, Irving and Pirie showed up in good form.

This game proves that Queen's has the material of a hockey team second to none in Ontario, and we hope next winter to see a regularly organized club.

Mr. McCaul for the R. M. C., and Mr. Bain, for Queen's, acted as umpires. Mr. Logic, of Queen's, was referee, and by his impartial decisions gave universal satisfaction.

### JUNIOR MATRICULATION.

THE Senate has decided to hold the Junior Matriculation Examination this year at the various High Schools throughout the Province in connection with the Departmental Examinations for Teachers. The papers will be sent to the Education Department by the Registrar, and transmitted by the Department to the candidates through the Presiding Examiners, who will return them to the Registrar. This arrangement will be a great convenience to intending matriculants. The examinations commence on June 28th, and in the case of men writing for Honours and Scholarships, continue for a fortnight. All candidates for partial or full Matriculation should send in their names to the Registrar promptly.

### CONVERSAZIONE.

THE Alma Mater Society has finally decided to hold a Conversazione at the close of the present session, and this step should meet with the hearty approval and support of every student. Many graduates from a distance take advantage of the occasion to again renew their acquaintance which has slumbered since they quitted the college halls. To witness the vast improvements that are annually being made, and also the increase in the number of students in the several faculties, will certainly stimulate every graduate to renewed exertion in behalf of Queen's. It brings together students, graduates and professors, to meet in friendly intercourse perhaps for the last time, and then, too, any little difficulty which may have arisen during the four years of college life will be forgiven and forgot. There are a great many students in the University who during the winter have taken advantage of the hospitality generously extended to them by the citizens, and an opportunity is now given them for returning the compliment.

# REVIEWS.

WE very cordially welcome the March number of the *Andover Review* as a decided acquisition to the more advanced literature of our humble sanctum table. Its trim blue cover is not exactly in accord with its advanced theology, but rather suggestive of the traditional theology which for ages has been regarded as pre-eminently "true blue." We had heard before of this *Review* as the leading exponent of the so-called "progressive theology" of our time. We heartily welcome anything that is progressive in the line of advanced thought, and while we shall exercise due caution before committing ourselves to the *Andover* as the *ne plus ultra* of theological thinking, we shall very carefully and very impartially study its pages. The first article in this number on "Reason and Revelation" is an able paper from the advanced standpoint of evolutionary theology, but very far indeed from being invulnerable to criticism. Of the two brief editorials of this number the first is a sensible discussion of "the Signs of Spiritual Energy in the Church." But the second on the "Noteworthy Controversy" now in progress in the *Nineteenth Century Review* is decidedly progressive. The theme of this controversy is the old vexed question of the account of the creation given in the first chapter of Genesis. The combatants are Mr. Gladstone, that marvelous encyclopaedia of knowledge of all subjects,—from "Home Rule," to the higher criticism of Professor Drummond, of "Natural Law in the Spiritual World" fame—on the old lines; and Professor Huxley and Dr. Reville on the new. The editor of the *Andover* sides with the new view, and strikes out vigorously from the shoulder at both the statesman and the theological professor, nor hesitates to commit himself to this very advanced attitude. "The inaccuracies of the account (of the creation in 1st Gen.) make it difficult to believe that it was given to men directly by God." This is decidedly hard on inspiration. But our space is limited and so is our knowledge. Let the *Andover* come on. We shall as honest seekers after truth—and not mere absorbers of traditional theology—"read, learn and inwardly digest" its contents. The young men of Queen's who are looking forward to the ministry of the gospel are taught to follow truth, even if that should involve the throwing overboard of "the traditions of the fathers."

There is much interesting and instructive reading in the *Andover Review* apart from its new and progressive theology.

"OUTING," an illustrated monthly magazine, published in New York by the Outing Company, is more than welcome to our table. Its fine artistic cover, its soft heavy paper, its bright breezy pages, are redolent with the breath of the coming spring. Their is hearts delight here for the athlete, the cyclist, the canoeer, the cricketer, the camper, the angler, and indeed the "Outer" of all classes. It is a charming magazine of manly sports.

And when the dreary ordeal of the finals are over, the *Outing* will find an honoured place beside our hamper in our summer rambles in fields and forests.

"On hills, through valleys and on river's brink,"

One doesn't know what to admire most in this bright magazine, its exquisite illustrations, its sprightly and varied reading, or its long list of distinguished contributors. Even its poetry is fragrant with "field and wood," with "bird and brook."

"Of winds and waves, and heaven's starry brook."

It makes us wish that those dreary winter days were over that we might grasp our fishing rod and away, away

"Far above Cayuga's Waters."

The publisher of *Outing* deserves the thanks of all for both his ink and pencil pictures of manly recreation. They are the nearest approximation to the real thing that we have had since the glorious September days ago.

## DIVINITY HALL.

THERE are only four lady missionaries to every million of women in India.

Dr. King has received £100 for Manitoba College from the Colonial Committee of the Free Church of Scotland.

In the Christian life there is no firm insurance without constant labor for Christ.

"We ought to make our politics religious" says Mr. E. Crossley, M. P., "but not our religion political."

"Young men keep your record clean" were the last words of John B. Gough.

Queen's sends 10 men this year, we hear, to the North West. Six of these are sent by the Missionary Association.

We hope that if the eleven Seniors soon to leave the Hall don't "strike oil" in eleven months they will give up boring.

A minister to be successful, says Mr. Moody, must get rid of all personal ambition; it is a long road for a man to get to the end of himself, but a minister has to do it.

The Presbyterian Church in Chicago of which Rev. Dr. Kittredge is pastor, has the largest weekly prayer meeting in America. The lecture room seats a thousand and is usually full.

The U. P. Presbytery of Ireland has passed resolutions against Home Rule, and in favor of the present unsectarian, as opposed to a denominational system of education as being best suited to the wants of the people and just to all parties.

Prof. Flint, preaching in St. Giles' in connection with the Medical Students' Christian Association, said that even worldly men soon came to learn that human life, if aimless, could result only in sorrow and shame.

A Jewish Rabbi, at a recent interview in London, declared that the Jews always used unfermented wine, fermented liquor being proscribed in the Old Testament. "Jesus," added the Rabbi, "as an observant Jew, would not only not have drunk fermented wine on the Passover, but would not have celebrated the Passover in any house from which everything fermented had not been removed."

The following have been regarded, by a preacher of experience, as good evidences that the soul has been regenerated. Read them and then ask, "Have I all of them? If not, how many of them does my life show?" If you cannot find any of them in your experience, think of your duty in the matter and read what Dr. Cuyler says below:

1. A full surrender of the will to God.
2. The removal of a burden of sin gradually or suddenly.
3. A new love to Christians and to Jesus.
4. A new relish for the Word of God.
5. Pleasure in secret prayer, at least at times.
6. Sin or sinful thoughts will cause pain.
7. Desire and efforts for the salvation of others.
8. A desire to obey Christ in His commands and ordinances.
9. Deep humility and self-abasement.
10. A growing desire to be holy and like Christ.

As palm matches palm, so God's revelation of Himself in His Works matches His revelation of Himself in His Word.

## PERSONAL.

WE are glad to see Rev. Professor Ross out again after his recent illness.

Mr. J. R. O'Reilly, '82, was in the city a few days ago on a flying visit.

Dr. T. Moore, '83, has returned home from the North West and intends to walk the hospitals in the Old Country this summer.

We noticed Dr. Stirling in the city last week; he was taking charge of Dr. Fenwick's practice while the latter was absent in New York.

We understand that Mr. W. G. Mills, '85, one of the present JOURNAL staff, has received a call to Seymour after he completes his Theological course.

We were pleased to see the familiar face of Rev. John Hay in the college halls last week; he was paying his Alma Mater a short visit. He looks hale and hearty and a settled charge evidently agrees with him.

Mr. F. W. Johnson and Mr. John McLeod, who secure licenses this year, after graduating from Divinity Hall, will go to the United States; Mr. Johnson having been called to Chamout, and Mr. McLeod to Antwerp, both in New York State. Both young men might have been retained in Canada had not the General Assembly made it imperative that they should serve six months on a mission field before accepting charges.

Mr. M. M. McKay, B.A., has succeeded in obtaining a diploma with the title D.D.S. from Illinois State University. Mr. McKay contributed an essay in which the President of the college remarked:—"Your essay is a true and able exposition of its subject matter. Its literary finish is of the highest order." When it is remembered that Mr. McKay is a gold medallist in the literary department of Queen's and also the Prince of Wales prizeman of his year, no one will be surprised at his rapid rise in the dental profession. We tender Dr. McKay our heartiest congratulations on the distinction he has won.

## ATHLETICS.

### GYMNASIUM EXHIBITION.

ON the 9th ult. the Gymnasium Club gave a very successful exhibition in Convocation Hall, the Glee Club also taking part. The gymnastic part of the programme consisted of exercises on the horse, parallel bars, and boxing. Dr. Grant opened the entertainment with a very pleasing and interesting address on the relation that physical exercise bore to mental training in the Greek state. Then followed the exercises on the horse, which were well received especially the "pyramid." The exhibitions on the parallel bars were much appreciated by the large audience present, particularly the "hand balancing" of Sergt. Morgans and Messrs. Shaw and Dupuis. The exercises on the horizontal were all splendidly done and showed the muscular development and agility of the students taking part. The sword feats of Sergt. Major Morgans were one of the features of the evening and the applause with which they were greeted showed the appreciation of the audience. The boxing was very well received although some of the ladies present thought it looked almost too much like a reality.

The selections by the Glee Club were very ably rendered especially the quartette by Messrs. Pirie, Russell, Strachan and Lavell. Mr. James Minnes ably presided at the piano. The hearty thanks of the Gymnasium Club are due to Sergt. Major Morgans for the careful training he has bestowed on the students who attend his classes and to Mr. D. M. Robertson, secretary of the gymnasium, for the untiring energy and zeal he has shown in maintaining and advancing the gymnasium this session.

The entertainment was very successful financially and

in all probability another will be given—in the early part of next session.

# GYMNASIUM CLUB.

Receipts and Disbursements up to March 15th, 1886:

## RECEIPTS.

Subscriptions	\$133 25
Alma Mater Society	25 00
Lecture by Rev. W. T. Horridge	30 00
Gymnastic Entertainment	22 00
Fees	41 25
	\$254 50

## EXPENDITURE.

Sports and Campus	\$ 47 70
Gymnasium	152 47
Instructor	100 00
	\$300 17

This leaves a balance due of \$45.67, a very small debt to be carried forward to next year considering how much has been expended this year on the gymnasium in the shape of permanent improvements and apparatus. Next session it would be well to have the instructor's services every day and to provide for instruction in fencing and single-stick exercise. The thanks of the students are especially due to Mr. D. M. Robertson and Mr. Lemox Irving for the time and trouble taken by them in connection with the Association. They may be looked to as models by their successors.

# EXCHANGES

"A CHAPTER on Cranks" is the title of an article in the last issue of the *Rutger's Targum*. The points made by the author are sound, although there is a little too much "spread eagleism" in the said chapter.

An interesting, spicy and readable paper is the February number of the *Adelphian*, and from cover to cover there is nothing in its pages that is not well worth reading. The editorials are good, especially one on "Choosing a College," in which this most important question is dealt with in a common-sense manner. The literary department is also well sustained.

The *Roanoke Collegian* is a well edited college journal, and the February number contains an excellent article on "Mental vs. Physical Education." The author of this article handles his subject in a manner which shows that while he is no stranger to the benefits to be derived from the proper exercise of the muscles, he has no sympathy with the fanatic, whose only ambition is to be first in muscular achievements.

The *Sunbeam* for March comes to us greatly improved in appearance by the substitution of a new and artistic cover for the somewhat ancient and old fashioned covering that formerly graced the exterior of that excellent magazine. The literary and other matter contained in the *Sunbeam* has always been good, but its effect is in some degree spoiled by the disorderly manner in which it is arranged. A striking instance of this defect may be seen in the March number, in which a notice of a concert is sandwiched in between two editorials.

# COLLEGE WORLD

TUFT'S College is to have bronze statutes of all its Presidents.

Mr. Henry W. Sage has recently presented Cornell University with \$60,000 to found a professorship of Ethics and Moral Philosophy.

The students of the University of Pennsylvania are going to present the "Acharnians" of Aristophanes, and also "Othello" this term.

Yale supports one daily, two bi-weeklies, and one monthly paper.

There are 18,000 female students in the various colleges of America.

Professor Huxley, through ill-health, has been obliged to resign the Presidency of the Royal Society. Professor Stokes is his successor.

Alleghany College has adopted the plan of making Monday a holiday instead of Saturday, and great satisfaction is expressed with the change.

The Faculty of Amherst consists of none but graduates of that College.

Since 1841 the library of Harvard has increased from 41,000 to 164,000 volumes, while its permanent fund has increased from \$5,000 to \$170,000.

Lehigh University has a professorship of the Theory and Practice of Photography.

At McGill there are 22 students from Nova Scotia, 20 from New Brunswick, 13 from P. E. Island, and 4 from Newfoundland. Forty-two of these are studying medicine.

A student of Yale recently gave \$650 to have the athletic grounds of that college improved.

Egypt has a college that was nine hundred years old when Oxford was founded, and in which ten thousand students are now being educated, who will some day go forth as missionaries to spread the Moslem faith.

Matthew Arnold will accept the nomination for the vacant Professorship of Poetry at Oxford.

Dartmouth has received a \$4,000 scholarship on condition that no student shall secure benefit from it who uses tobacco.

There are about 300 students attending Upper Canada College this year.

The Corporation of Trinity College, Toronto, has at last decided to allow women to proceed to degrees in the same way as men.

## DE NOBIS NOBILIBUS.

FRESHMAN, following Latin versification:—"I wonder what kind of feet mine are."  
 Chun—"Spondees, of course—too long."

Tailor—"Married or unmarried?"

Customer—"Married."

Tailor (to cutter)—"One pocket concealed in lining of vest?"

Customer—"Eh! What?"

Tailor (explaining)—"To hide your change you know, at night. I'm married myself."

Enthusiastic Professor, (discussing the organic and inorganic kingdoms): "Now, if I should shut my eyes—so—and drop my head—so—and should not move, you would say I was a clod. But I move, I leap, I run; then what do you call me?" Voice from the rear: "A clod-hopper." Class dismissed.

Prof. in Physics to Bismarck B.: "Have you ever electrified a body by squeezing?" Bismarck blushes and sits down.

Professor to Student: "Name an Oxide."

Student. "Leather."

Professor. "Oxide of what?"

Student. "Ox-hide of cow."

Of the ten Seniors who have, or are willing to have moustaches, at least seven may be observed at any time trying to pull them out.

We would offer the following short maxims to the expectant graduates of this year in the hope that they may take them as their guides through the world:

1. Refrain from parting the hair in the middle as this habit brings on softening of the brain.
2. You will need something more substantial than cigars, kid gloves, and a cane with which to go house-keeping, as these articles are very indigestible.
3. Don't reckon on your father's fortune to bring you through life. Fortunes are slippery things—worse than a banana peel.
4. Don't marry a huge sum of money and take the young lady before the minister as witness, for if you do you will find in the long run that you have become her hired man.

Clarence St.—Cabby: "Hansom, sir, hansom" (Student from Ottawa): "Well-aw-what if I am? Cawn't a fellow show himself in this blawsted town-aw-without-being-aw-insulted?"

We give a part of a Sophomore's effusion to his girl: "When the spring time cometh, and the fields are once more redolent with thyme and honeysuckle, and the fresh green grass is gently played upon by the southly zephyrs, and the kine are all afield, even to the reluctant sheep and the rebounding lambskins, then we will shoulder

our hammock, and hie us to some melodious grove, harmonious with nature's songsters, there to while away the long dreamy hours with the gentle cooing of the ecstatic bliss of first love." (Great Scott, suppose a spider should crawl down her neck!)

Great Caesar! who would have believed it? R. Mour has been guilty of perpetrating a practical joke on a fellow-student, and an eye-witness is prepared to make an affidavit that the above mentioned gentleman actually *smiled* at the success of the trick. While Col. Holdcroft was busy trying to jot down the pearls of wisdom that were dropping so quickly from the lips of the professor of Metaphysics, the wily Mr. R. Mour leaned forward and very surreptitiously bound his victim to the seat by means of his gown. The Colonel doesn't know whether there was any arm or not in such a proceeding, but he says he is going to lay for the artful schemer.

Smith and Brown, running opposite ways around a corner, struck each other. "Oh dear! how you made my head ring," said Smith. "That's a sign it's hollow," said Brown. "But didn't yours ring?" "No." "That's a sign it's cracked," replied his friend.

The following will give the reader a faint idea of what he absorbs when drinking a glass of Kingston water:

You gulp down infusoriae,  
 And quarts of raw lacteriae,  
 And hideous rotarone,  
 And wriggling polygastrice,  
 And slimy delomaceae,  
 And hard shelled ophyceroceae,  
 And double-barreled kolpode,  
 Mon-lonated amboeae,  
 And various animalcule,  
 Of middle, high, and low degree,  
 For nature just beats all creation,  
 In multiplied adulteration.

A paper, on which was written the following, was found on the floor of the Reading-room:

We, the undersigned members of the Freshman class, do hereby pledge ourselves as honorable persons to defend one another against the oppression of the court Iniquitatis et Virtutis to the bitter end, risking our lives if necessary in defence of ourselves and our rights, and also to send to Coventry all members of the aforesaid class who refuse to protect themselves and their class-fellows and cowardly stand aside and see their fellow-students imposed upon, or who traitorously assist our enemies in crushing out the liberty, spirit and independence of the aforesaid noble, brave and determined Freshman class.

There are still a number of subscribers to the Journal who have not yet remitted their subscription fee. We would kindly ask them to do so as soon as possible as it is only by their aid that the Journal is kept in a flourishing condition.